

## LOCAL NEWS.

**AGENT.**—Mr. James E. Given is authorized to receive all moneys owing for subscriptions to this paper in the routes of the Northern Liberties, heretofore owned by Mr. John Matthews.

**NOTICE.**—The patrons of this paper residing in the first ward are notified that Mr. Dillow is no longer our agent, and all sums due for the paper must be paid to Mr. L. B. Parker, who is now the agent for that ward.

**GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—Quarterly Session.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Maryland met yesterday morning at Temperance Hall. The session of the Division was, as usual, private, and attended by members of the order from most parts of the State.

An invitation having been extended them to call on the venerable General Lewis Cass and Mayor Berret, they left the Hall in omnibuses, about 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of General Cass. On arriving there, the Division entered, and in a few moments the General appeared, and was addressed by G. W. P. Monroe, as follows:

"General: We are pleased to visit you, not only on account of the high position you hold in our land, but because you have been, from youth up, an advocate of our cause. If we cannot call you one of our own order, we regard you as a fellow-laborer."

General Cass remarked that, although he was not a member of the order, yet he was glad to meet them, and hoped the cause would prosper.

After a general shaking of hands, and interchange of good will, the members of the Grand Division then proceeded to the residence of Mayor Berret. Upon the appearance of the Mayor, Mr. Monroe addressed him, stating that this was the Grand Division of Maryland, now holding its session here, and they thought it their duty to visit him, as Mrs. Berret was a visitor to the Division.

Mayor Berret replied that there was no body of men in the land who would be more cordially welcomed by the citizens of this city than those now before him. They had his sympathy; for if he was not a temperance man, he was at least temperate. He hoped their visit would remind those at the head of the nation that this was the proper time to reform; and he hoped also that the cause of temperance would gain friends among them. He gave them a cordial greeting to the capital of the nation. If the ladies, as he was glad to say his wife had done, would only lend their help, they would come out safe.

After expressing many good wishes for the Mayor and his lady, they returned to the Hall, well pleased with the manner in which they had spent the afternoon.

**The Public Meeting at Night.**—At half past seven o'clock the Division met at Temperance Hall, and took up the line of march for the old Trinity Church on Fifth street, accompanied by a fine band of music. A large number of persons had already assembled there.

The meeting was opened with a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hara.

G. W. P. Monroe made a brief address, in which he apologized for the non-appearance of some of the speakers, and explained the principles of the order.

P. G. W. P. Gantt, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was next introduced, and made an able appeal in behalf of the cause. He thought the man or woman who offered the first glass of liquor to a young man, was a greater evil to society than the keeper of a public drinking house.

The habit of ladies setting out wine for visitors, and giving it to their children, he deprecated, and appealed to those before him to give up such a habit, as it only tended to create an appetite for liquor. He then alluded to the influence of the ladies, and the beneficial results from their intercourse with the members, especially in his own neighborhood, where, as far as he knew, there were only two young men who were not members of the order. He closed with an appeal to all for help in the cause, and urged them to push on the movement. Society needed reforming, and, with the help of the ladies, success was certain.

Rev. Mr. Hara, of Baltimore, was then introduced, and spoke in his usual happy style of the causes of the curse of intemperance. The manufacture and vending of alcoholic drinks was the chief cause, which was persisted in because money was to be made by it. The article manufactured, although some excused the use of it, alleging that it was good medicine, could easily be substituted by a genuine medicine.

The vast amount of money spent in half a century for liquor (some \$1,800,000,000) would yield interest enough to send missionaries to every part of the globe, and place every man in possession of a Bible. While the railroad and steamboat accidents kill about five hundred persons annually, intemperance sends forty thousand souls unarmoured to perdition. In every hundred cases of murder, where the alleged cause is unsoundness of mind, that unsoundness is caused in ninety-nine cases by liquor. The forty thousand who die annually leave at least twenty thousand widows and one hundred thousand children, who perish from want, or are brought up through a life of wretchedness.

The speaker spoke at length of the benefits which would arise if people would give up the use of ardent spirits, and thus compel the distilleries to close, excepting those few which would have to supply the demand for alcohol for mechanical purposes, and closed by appealing to the audience to push forward the cause, so as at last to be greeted with the words of our Father, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

After a benediction from G. W. P. Monroe, the Division then took up the line of march for Temperance Hall.

**MEETING OF THE RAVEN CLUB.**—The regular weekly meeting of the Raven Club was held last night, when Mr. Whitaker delivered an eloquent and elaborate address on that portion of the history of British prose fiction of the eighteenth century, which embraced the novels of Sterne, Smollet, Walpole, McKenzie, Mrs. Radcliffe, Goldsmith, and Johnson. The meeting was well attended and the exercises very interesting.

**FIRE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.**—A number of boxes containing waste paper and other inflammable material, which had been deposited under the east portico of the Patent Office, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, by coming in contact with some hot ashes which had been carelessly placed alongside. But little damage was done, however, with the exception of the blackening of some marble blocks near at hand.

**IMPROVING.**—The many friends of Mr. F. C. Bangs, of the Washington Theatre, will be pleased to hear that he is recovering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, from which he has been suffering for more than a week past.

**REPUBLICAN MEETING LAST NIGHT.**—The Republican Association assembled in large numbers at the Wigwam last night. Vice President J. J. Coombs presided.

Several persons were elected members of the Association.

After the transaction of some routine business.

The Chair announced that unfinished business was in order.

Mr. Henshaw, who had given notice at the previous meeting of an intention to move an amendment to the Constitution, to increase the Executive Committee, stated that, after consulting with several friends, in whose judgment he greatly confided, and looking at the inconsistency with which the Association had acted, having twice determined to have the committee increased, and twice determined not to, and being afraid that a renewal of the proposition might have the effect to bring upon them a reputation equal to that which the Dem. Jack Ass. of this city had once enjoyed, [laughter.] He withdrew, with the permission of the Association, without it. The times were perilous, and it was the duty of all Republicans to act together in harmony.

Mr. Bigley proposed a suspension of the rules, so as to give the Association power to adjourn over for four weeks.

Mr. Henshaw thought the Association ought to meet regularly, to transact its business.

Mr. Brown was also in favor of keeping up the weekly meetings. The committee excitement was over now. It was their duty to meet frequently, organize fully, and prepare for the coming municipal election.

The motion of Mr. Bigley was not agreed to. Mr. Brown moved that the officers of the Association be requested to procure speakers for the meetings in the future.

The motion was agreed to. Loud calls were here made for a speech, interspersed with cries of "Brown!" "Brown!"

Mr. Brown observed that they were "doing things up brown." [Rounds of laughter.]

Calls were here made for Wilkins, Coombs, and others.

Mr. Coombs stated that he desired to make a very brief speech. [A Voice. That's it.] He wanted to thank them for the good order that had been maintained this evening. He was glad to see this return to harmony and good feeling, and he hoped it would continue.

Cries were here made for Wood, Henshaw, Wilkins, Clephane, and others.

Mr. Clephane. I wish an appropriation of—

A Voice. Oh, crackey!

Mr. Clephane, (continuing,) of \$14.15 to pay the gas bill.

Another Voice. Aint it time to adjourn?

The vote was taken, and the appropriation agreed to.

Cries were again made for Coombs.

Mr. Coombs stated that as it was the determination not to adjourn until they had a speech, he would endeavor to enable them to accomplish that desideratum. It had been suggested to him to say a few words in relation to the defeat of the Crittenden proposition.

[A Voice. "Yes, give us something on that subject!"]

He deeply regretted that such a measure had ever been proposed. It was a proposition that could never receive the sanction of the Republican party, unless they were willing to abandon the entire ground on which they had fought and won the late Presidential battle. The people of the border States having fixed their hopes upon that proposition, he feared the effects of its defeat, though he had all along known that nothing else could be hoped for. He would give a few of the reasons why he knew it. The main feature of that proposition required a constitutional guaranty for slavery, not only in every foot of territory south of a certain line, which we now possessed, but also in the territory we might hereafter acquire. North of that line, (36° 30'), no one ever dreamed of slave States being formed. The territory south of that line, way down to the Isthmus of Panama, must, in all probability, fall into our hands, or else it would fall into the hands of some European Power, which we would never permit. As it applied to all territory yet to come into the Union, it was the most extraordinary demand ever made. In addition to the fact that it gave a constitutional guaranty to slavery, there was also another and a still stronger objection. They all knew of the scheme to establish slavery in the extreme southwest. Filibustering expeditions had been sent aloft for this purpose, even when there were no constitutional guaranties for the protection of slavery in that region. If this proposition had been agreed to, it would have been the greatest possible inducement for still more filibustering. It would not have been sixty days before the whole of that country would be overrun by these marauding bands.

Mr. Crittenden ought to have known that such a proposition could not have been accepted by the Republicans and by a large portion of the Northern Democrats.

Mr. Coombs's remarks were received with much applause.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Clephane, and also for Mr. Wood. Both of those gentlemen responded briefly.

And then the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony throughout.

**NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.**—We see, by the Constitution of yesterday, the official organ of the "Volunteers," that only the reporters of the States, Intelligencer, and Constitution, are invited to attend the future meetings of this body of organization. The paper does not state whether or not the resolution was passed. Will not this paper give us information on this point?

We really don't wish to intrude ourselves in Burch's hay-loft again; but, if the resolution to exclude us was tabled, we should certainly feel disposed to pay our hay-loft neighbors a friendly visit. Will the Constitution give us the desired information?

**HARD TIMES.**—People residing in the eastern suburbs of the city, of late, have been complaining of losing their stock, such as cows, hogs, and chickens, in a mysterious and unaccountable manner. Cows and hogs left out in the morning, fail to return at night, and no clue to their disappearance being attainable. Yesterday, some persons, while travelling over the commons in the neighborhood of Isherwood's spring, came across a large quantity of entrails belonging to cows and hogs, showing conclusively that animals had been butchered in the neighborhood very recently. Hard times these!

**A LITTLE "OUT" OF IT.**—The Star of yesterday denies our statement in relation to the arming of the new companies, the Union regiment, among others. Our original statement was correct.

**ACCIDENT.**—A little son of Mr. Brierly, aged about seven years, residing on the Navy Yard, had his arm broken in two places yesterday, by being run over by a horse and cart.

**MR. EDITOR:** Will you please call the attention of the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution to the impassable condition of the walk leading to that building from the south?

Persons living on the Island, wishing to attend lectures, are compelled to wade through mud and water almost over shoe-tops to reach the building.

ISLANDER.

**AN INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH.**—About six o'clock yesterday morning, as a gentleman was passing along in the vicinity of Grace Church, (Episcopal,) on the Island, he observed that a lot of sponge wool saturated with turpentine had been placed under the doorway at the southeast corner of the church. A large amount of turpentine had also been poured under the door. The gentleman instantly gave the alarm, and receiving assistance, the fire was soon subdued. Had the fire not been discovered as soon as it was, no effort could possibly have saved the building from being burnt to the ground. As it was, the damage done was very slight. Within three or four years past, at least half a dozen attempts have been made to burn this church; and in no instance have the villains been caught and punished. We think a little more vigilance is needed on the part of the police and Auxiliary Guard.

**ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT INFERIORITY.**—An attempt was made last night to set fire to an untenanted building situated a short distance off from the Baltimore turnpike, beyond the toll-gate. This is the third attempt that has been made to burn down the building within the past two or three months. We did not ascertain the name of the owner of the dwelling.

**ATTEMPT TO STEAL A QUARTER OF BEEF.**—Yesterday evening about seven o'clock, as the family of Mr. Murphy, grocery keeper, on the corner of Fifth and F streets, were sitting at the tea-table, in a room adjoining the store, two persons entered, one of them snatching a quarter of beef, and both taking to their heels as fast as they could. The individual with the beef ran up Fifth street, but, being closely pursued by Mr. Murphy, was compelled to drop the coveted prize, which was picked up by Mr. M. and carried back to the store. The other rascal ran up F street.

**A COW CONTROVERSY.**—Yesterday morning, a somewhat knotty case was brought up for adjudication before Justice Donn. It appears that a woman had, some time since, lost or had stolen a very fine cow, for which she always had a very great regard. Yesterday, in passing through Centre Market, who should see but her favorite brindle, who seemed to be under the impression that her mistress had come for her. An Irish gentleman by the name of O'Brien was endeavoring to obtain a purchaser for the cow, so as to get her off his hands. The woman thought she could do something in the matter to accommodate him, and, as a preliminary, had Mr. O'Brien arrested and taken before Justice Donn. She testified positively as to the identity of the cow, and the Justice remanded it into his keeping. Mr. O'Brien states that he bought the cow a week or two ago, and intends holding the seller responsible for the loss.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**—The chancery case of Spain vs. Hamilton was up before this court again yesterday, and was argued by the various counsel pro and con.

**CRIMINAL COURT.**—Robert Berry (colored) was placed on trial, charged with an assault and battery on Walter Scott. This case grew out of Berry's getting too much Christmas in him, which made him a little saucy, and, seeing Scott near by, undertook to slap his jaws. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment in the jail.

George W. Hughes was convicted in two cases of stealing a lot of lady's apparel from Joanna Piddicord and others, and sentenced in one case to six months imprisonment in the jail, and in the other to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

James A. Wise, charged with an assault and battery on Joseph Lowry, submitted his case, and was fined \$7.

**Georgetown Correspondence.**

Georgetown, Jan. 17, 1861.

We would call the attention of our corporate authorities to the condition of the pavement at the corner of Third and Frederick streets.

The "Mounted Guards," a new cavalry company, of our town, organized themselves last night, by the election of W. M. Stuart, Esq., Captain; Esau Pickrell, First Lieutenant; Stephen Gough, Second Lieutenant; S. D. Linn, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Newman, Orderly; J. A. Barber, Quartermaster. They are a fine body of men, and will make a fine appearance.

The following additional officers were elected by the Scott Guards last night, viz: James White, First Lieutenant; Lazenby, Second Lieutenant; John Owens, Third Lieutenant; W. F. Williams, Ensign; Wilson, Orderly.

It would be well if the military of our town would select officers from their own midst, instead of from other localities. Care should be exercised in the selection of members also.

One of the branch mains of the Potomac aqueduct burst yesterday in Water street, near Ray's Mill.

I would advise all persons who have an appetite for pork flesh to call and see the display of porkers to be found at the corner of High and Bridge streets, at Mr. W. H. Tenney's. One might suppose, that if he was a secessionist, he was laying in a supply for the South Carolina army. The amount there on hand, and the quality, are probably not to be surpassed in the District. I would suppose that he has, at least, 25,000 pounds on hand. Dealers would do well to note the fact.

Markets remain unchanged. Pork is selling for \$6.87 to \$7.00 from wagons, and \$7.25 from store.

**LOST.**

Between the St. Charles Hotel and the Supreme Court Room, at the Capitol, a heavy Gold Watch and Chain and Gold framed Eye-Glass attached. Whoever may find the same shall be liberally rewarded by returning it at the office of St. Charles Hotel to Mr. Lamb.

Jan 15-31 (Star.)

**AT FRANCIS'S**

**HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,**

490 Seventh street,

YOU can find a complete assortment of House-

keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated

Ware, Britannia, Black Tin, and Spangled Ware,

Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks,

and all the useful articles for Housekeeping,

together with Ladies' Satinets, Card Cases,

Purses, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c.,

&c., all selected with great care, bought for

cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Purchasers will do well to remember

FRANCIS'S

House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street.

nov 28

**JOHN LANGE,**

Practical Chronometer, Clock, and

Watch-maker,

437 Seventh street, bet. G and H,

informs his customers and the public

in general, that he has just received

a fine stock of Gold Patent

Watches, also, fine French Clocks, Jewelry

&c. Attends promptly to the Repairing of fine

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. dec 29-1m

**DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD.**

Office No. 366 Fifth street, between G and

H streets. dec 4-6m

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Six Days Later from Europe.

**St. John's, Jan. 16.**—The steamship Teutonia, from Southampton on the 7th, passed Cape Race this morning. She brings \$335,000 in specie.

The Teutonia brings only the Liverpool commercial report of the 5th. The estimated sales of cotton that day were about 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened quiet and closed steady. The London money market opened dull on the 5th.

The Paris bourse on Saturday closed heavy. On account of the death of the King of Prussia, the ball at the Tuilleries was postponed.

**Gaeta, Tuesday.**—Mortar batteries have been established in the valley.

**Paris, Sunday.**—Negotiations concerning Gaeta have been opened between France and Austria.

**Naples, Friday.**—A Bourbon conspiracy has been discovered, and four royalist generals have been arrested. They were proved to be agents of Francis II, from Gaeta. Several Neapolitan officers were also arrested. The bombardment of Gaeta continues.

**Arkansas Legislature.**

**Memphis, Jan. 16.**—The Arkansas Legislature unanimously passed a bill submitting the Convention question to the people on the 18th of February. If a majority are in favor of a Convention, the Governor will appoint the time.

**Military Movements at New Orleans.**

**New Orleans, Jan. 16.**—Volunteers are daily drilling here, with the view of supplying reinforcements to the surrounding forts.

**Election of U. S. Senator from Indiana.**

**Indianapolis, Jan. 16.**—Henry S. Lane, Governor elect of Indiana, was inaugurated on Monday, but today the Legislature elected him United States Senator, when he resigned, and U. S. Morton, Lieut. Governor, appeared and was sworn in as Governor.

## Latest by Telegraph.

Additional from Europe—Arrival of the Canadian.

**Portland, Jan. 17.**—The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 3d, arrived to-day.

Prince Carignan had been appointed the King's Lieutenant at Naples.

The ship Bostonian, from New York, bound to London, was totally lost off Guernsey. A part of the crew were saved.

The Asia arrived on the 2d.

The ship Guttemberg, from New York, bound to Hamburg, was lost on Goodwin sands. Twenty-two hands were missing, and seven were saved.

The Edinburgh brings £106,000 in specie.

**Commercial.**—The cotton market for three days closed dull, in consequence of the advance of bank rates, with sales of 23,000 bales at a decline of one-sixteenth to one-eighth penny. Speculators and exporters took each about 1,600 bales. Stock in port, 529,000 bales, including 372,000 of American.

Flour closed firm.

Wheat dull, the severe weather interfering with removals.

Corn quiet, with a declining tendency.

Provisions were quiet.

Consols for account, 92½.

**Virginia.**

**Richmond, Jan. 17.**—The Committee on Federal Relations to-day reported in effect the following resolutions, viz: That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden compromise resolutions constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be acceptable by the people of this Commonwealth; that Commissioners to the General Government, and also to South Carolina and other seceding States, with instructions to respectfully request the President and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the General Government. The report was made the order for to-morrow.

Considerable opposition was manifested, and several substitutes were offered.

The Governor communicated the resolutions from the Legislature of New York, with a message expressing the utmost disdain; at the closing of which, he says that the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. The resolutions and message were tabled, and ordered to be printed.

The House adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, contemplating a National Convention at Washington on the 4th of February, with an amendment that the Commissioners thus appointed shall be subject at all times to the control of the General Assembly, or to the State Convention if it should be in session. This action embraces an approval of Mr. Crittenden's propositions.

**South Carolina.**

**Charleston, Jan. 17.**—In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Military reported in favor of raising four companies of artillery, stating that the exigencies of the times demanded that South Carolina should be on a war footing to meet her opposers from any quarter. She should have a permanent military establishment for garrison purposes in the State fortifications, and this establishment of a regiment of infantry, and a battalion of artillery to consist of four companies, which will form a nucleus for volunteers and militia to rally around. It will, besides, be a peace establishment, or furnish South Carolina's quota in the army of the Southern Confederation.

The Senate then went into secret session on propositions to lay a submarine cable from Charleston to Morris Island, Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and Castle Pinckney.

**From Louisiana.**

**Augusta, Jan. 17.**—The Charleston Courier of this morning contains a dispatch from New Orleans, stating that the city troops which took the Baton Rouge arsenal had returned, and were received with a grand triumphal reception. The arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Governor Moore in relation to the occupancy of the forts is viewed there as a peaceful measure, and is generally sustained as a patriotic and timely move.

**Georgia.**

**Milledgeville, Jan. 17.**—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The only interesting business was the able and brilliant speeches of the Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

**Milledgeville, Jan. 17.**—It is reported that a test vote about the ordinance of secession will be taken to-morrow.

**From Norfolk.**

**Norfolk, Jan. 17.**—The schooners Allen B. Tenney of New Haven and the Pauline of Newbern, North Carolina, have been seized

for violations of the Virginia inspection laws. They are in charge of the city sergeant.

Arrived here, brig Vander, from Charleston, with salt, rice, &c. In the Roads, ship Parthenon, from Havana. She went ashore on the Florida reef.

Lieutenant R. T. Chapman, of the sloop of war Brooklyn, has again tendered his resignation to the President, and will go South to-morrow.

**New York Markets.**

**New York, Jan. 17.**—Cotton easier. Sales of 2,800 bales. Upland middlings, 12½ @ 12½.

Flour 5 cents lower. Sales of 15,000 bbls. State \$5.15 @ \$5.25. Ohio \$5.65 @ \$5.80.

Southern \$5.80 @ \$6.10. Wheat heavy. Sales of 39,000 bushels. Southern red \$1.34 @ \$1.35; do. white \$1.50 @ \$1.52. Corn lower.

Sales of 38,000 bushels. Mixed 69 @ 71. Pork firm. Mess \$17.50. Prime \$13.25. Lard heavy, at 10½ @ 10½. Whisky steady, at 18½ @ 18½. Sugar steady and more active. Orleans, 44 @ 6½. Muscovado, 5½ @ 6. Coffee unchanged. Sales of 1,500 bags, at 11 @ 13. Molasses unchanged, at 38 @ 39. Spirits of turpentine firm, at 35 @ 37½. Rosin firm, at \$1.25. Rice quiet, at 4 @ 4½.

**Financial.**

**New York, Jan. 17.**—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 56½. Illinois Central, shares, 86½; do. bonds, 93½. Michigan Southern, 15. N. Y. Central, 79. Reading, 45. Hudson River R. R., 47½. Virginia 6's, 74½. Missouri 6's, 68. Treasury 12's, 1,02½. United States 5's, of 1874, 93.

**BOARDING.**

A CONGRESSIONAL MESS of four or five can be accommodated at Mrs. GILBERT'S, No. 548 Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, Washington, D. C.

nov 28-1f

**FOR RENT.**

A THREE-story Brick House, containing eight rooms, in good order, with gas fixtures complete, on H street, between Fourth and Fifth. Also, a two-story brick COTTAGE, with large yard attached, corner of F street north and Fourteenth street east. To punctual and reliable tenants the terms will be moderate. Apply at 446 Twelfth street, between G and H.

dec 29-1f

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,**

**WASHINGTON BRANCH.**

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, the trains will run as follows:

**Leave Washington:**

First train at 6:20 A. M.

Second train at 7:40 A. M.

Third train at 3:10 P. M., Express.

Fourth train at 6 P. M.